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(54) **Multilayer film structure and vertical cavity surface emitting lasers**

(57) First and second layers (2,3) are alternately deposited on a semiconductor substrate to provide a multilayer structure in which the resultant residual stress in the layered structure is significantly decreased. One embodiment is applied to a vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a dielectric multilayer mirror comprised of pairs of a first layer (SiO₂ layer) and a second layer

(TiO₂ layer). Each layer has a prescribed thickness and is formed by deposition on a semiconductor (GaAs) substrate. When the layers (2,3) are deposited on the semiconductor substrate, the first layer (2) is formed to exhibit a residual compressive stress, while the second layer (3) is formed to exhibit a residual tensile stress having a magnitude equal to or almost equal to the residual compressive stress of the first layer (2).

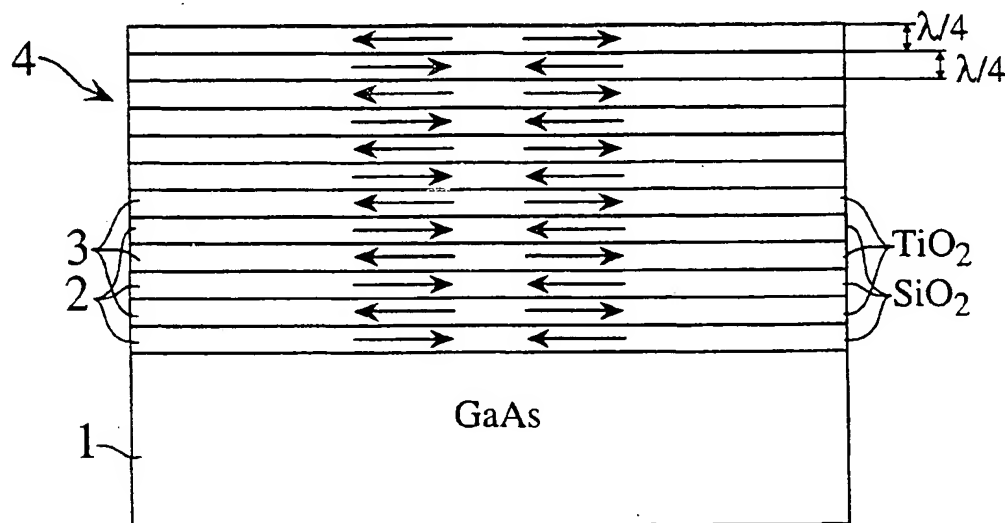


Fig. 2(A)

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Description

The invention relates to a multilayer film structure for vertical cavity surface emitting lasers.

The efficiency of a semiconductor laser is greatly affected by both the reflectivity of the laser mirrors and defects in the active layer of the laser. In a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, dielectric multilayer structures or semiconductor multilayer structures are used as the mirrors.

It is possible to fabricate a semiconductor laser in which the mirror reflectivity is increased without producing defects in the active layer. For example, a dielectric multilayer mirror may be fabricated by alternately depositing a first layer, composed of SiO_2 , and a second layer, composed of TiO_2 . In a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, these layers are usually deposited by deposition on a semiconductor substrate composed of GaAs or Si, or a substrate such as an etching strip layer.

It is thought that in such case the threshold current should be less than 1mA, and the second harmonic output power should be greater than 1mW.

Conventionally, when a dielectric multilayer mirror is fabricated by alternately depositing the SiO_2 layer and TiO_2 layer, the deposition of SiO_2 and TiO_2 is performed at a high temperature to increase the mirror reflectivity. As a result, the entire mirror is compressed or expanded in a direction parallel to the layer surface. This causes the semiconductor substrate that forms the mirror. Strain and cracks are produced in the semiconductor substrate and, particularly, in the laser's active layer.

When such cracks occur, the recombination of carriers without light emission readily occurs. Thus, the current threshold value increases and the light output, i.e. fundamental waves and second harmonics, decreases. This gives rise to an increase in laser temperature and an increase in the threshold current.

The present invention seeks to provide an improved multi-layered structure, such as a semiconductor laser.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-layered structure as specified in claim 1.

The preferred embodiment can provide a multilayer structure for a semiconductor laser that decreases residual stress that occurs when the laser is synthesized.

The preferred embodiment also provides a process that can significantly decrease residual stress which occurs when a layered laser structure, in which first and second layers are alternately deposited on a semiconductor substrate, is synthesized. A multilayer structure of this type, for a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, can use mirrors.

The preferred multilayer structure is a vertical cavity surface emitting laser that has a dielectric multilayer mirror comprised of pairs of a first layer (SiO_2 layer) and a second layer (TiO_2 layer). Each layer has a prescribed thickness, formed by deposition on a semiconductor (GaAs) substrate. When the layers are deposited on the

semiconductor substrate, the first layer is preferably formed with a residual compressive stress, while the second layer is preferably formed with a residual tensile stress having a magnitude that is equal to or almost equal to the residual compressive stress of the first layer.

An embodiment of the present invention is described below, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a graph that shows the relationship between the amount of compressive stress produced in a first layer of the preferred layer structure and the amount of oxygen (partial) pressure used during fabrication of the first layer;

Fig. 2(A) is a schematic diagram showing the dielectric multilayer mirror used in a preferred vertical cavity surface emitting laser; and

FIG. 2(B) is a schematic diagram showing the preferred dielectric multilayer mirror used in a conventional vertical cavity surface emitting laser.

The preferred embodiment provides a multilayer structure fabricated by alternately forming by deposition a first layer and a second layer, each layer having a prescribed thickness, on a semiconductor substrate. Such structure can significantly reduce internal strain that arises in the semiconductor substrate.

One embodiment provides a vertical cavity surface emitting laser in which the reflectivity of the multilayer mirrors (particularly dielectric multilayer mirrors) is increased, while the strain generated in the semiconductor substrate while fabricating the mirrors (particularly, strain produced in the active layer) is significantly decreased. The structure can therefore provide a vertical cavity surface emitting laser which can generate either a strong light output or a second harmonic output.

The structure is based, at least in part, on the discovery that strain does not arise in a vertical cavity surface emitting laser after fabricating the multilayer mirrors when the substrate is at a high temperature during mirror fabrication. Accordingly, such strain can be controlled depending upon the mirror fabrication conditions and, in particular, the deposition atmosphere pressure. Thus, when a multilayer mirror is fabricated on a semiconductor substrate, if the entire multilayer mirror is not compressed or expanded in the direction of the mirror layer surface, the amount of strain introduced into the substrate can be substantially decreased or eliminated.

Although discussed herein in connection with the fabrication of a laser, the structure can readily be applied to deposition technology in other technical fields.

The multilayer structure herein disclosed is formed by depositing pairs of a first layer and a second layer, each having a prescribed thickness, on a semiconductor substrate. In the preferred embodiment, when the layers

are deposited on the semiconductor substrate, the first layer is formed to exhibit a residual compressive stress, while the second layer is formed to exhibit a residual tensile stress having a magnitude that is equal to or almost equal to the first layer residual compressive stress.

In alternative embodiments, residual tensile stress may be introduced into the first layer, while residual compressive stress is introduced into the second layer during laser formation. The multilayer structure herein disclosed may also be applied to optical filters, in addition to the mirrors for a vertical cavity surface emitting laser. Additionally, the first layer and the second layer can be formed from materials that may include either dielectrics or semiconductors. Further, a vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a second harmonic generating function may be produced using the techniques herein disclosed.

In the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed, the semiconductor substrate is preferably formed from such materials as GaAs or Si. Additionally, the first layer is preferably formed from such materials as SiO_2 , and the second layer is preferably formed from such materials as TiO_2 . The first layer is preferably formed by electron beam evaporation in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate. The second layer is preferably formed by electron beam evaporation that is assisted by ion beam irradiation of oxygen or argon, hereinafter referred to as ion beam assist, in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate.

The multilayer structure herein disclosed is preferably fabricated as follows.

In the first step, the materials for the first layer and second layer are each selected so that when the first layer is deposited on the prescribed substrate (i.e. the substrate used to measure compressive stress and tensile stress), the stress that arises in said first layer is a compressive stress, and when the second layer is deposited on the prescribed substrate, the stress that arises in said second layer is a tensile stress. The substrate that is used to measure the compressive stress and tensile stress can be a substrate grown from the same material as the semiconductor substrate, as is usual, or it can be another material.

In the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed, the multilayer mirror is a structure that is formed from a plurality of pairs of layers comprising a first layer and a second layer (preferably, at least two or four pairs). In the preferred embodiment, both the first and second layers can be formed from either dielectric materials or from semiconductor materials. In alternative embodiments, one layer can be formed from a dielectric material, and the other layer can be formed from a semiconductor material. When both the first and second layers are formed from a dielectric material, the first layer can be formed from such material as SiO_2 , while the second layer may be formed from such material as TiO_2 .

In the next step, the first and second layers are deposited on the substrate with said prescribed thicknesses. The deposition rate and atmosphere for the first and second layers are selected such that the tensile stress and the compressive stress have the same or almost the same magnitudes. The deposition rate and atmosphere usually differ when depositing the first layer and when depositing the second layer.

When a vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a multilayer mirror consisting of SiO_2 layers and TiO_2 layers is fabricated, the deposition conditions for the first layer (SiO_2) and the second layer (TiO_2) are determined as follows.

The deposition temperature (or, alternatively, the semiconductor substrate temperature) is appropriately set. This temperature can be the temperature that is used for the vertical cavity surface emitting laser (usually room temperature) or close to the temperature used for the vertical cavity surface emitting laser. Thus, the generation of strain in the semiconductor substrate, and in the multilayer structure deposited on a semiconductor substrate, as the temperature changes, is prevented.

The TiO_2 deposition atmosphere is preferably a suitable oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere. An ion beam assist is preferably used. In this way, the light absorption rate of the structure can be reduced. Thus, the deposition temperature and the oxygen (partial) pressure for TiO_2 are set so that light absorption is minimized. Under these conditions, when TiO_2 is formed at the prescribed thickness (for example, a thickness corresponding to $1/4$, where l is the wavelength of the laser light), tensile stress is created.

The deposition atmosphere and deposition rate for SiO_2 are selected to correspond to the tensile stress. That is, when SiO_2 is formed at the prescribed thickness (for example, the thickness corresponding to $1/4$), the oxygen (partial) pressure and deposition rate for the SiO_2 layer are selected so that the compressive stress generated has the same magnitude as the tensile stress.

When the thickness of SiO_2 is specified, the compressive stress created in the deposited SiO_2 layer is a function of the relationship between the deposition rate and the oxygen (partial) pressure. Consequently, if the relationship between the compressive stress and the oxygen (partial) pressure are adjusted beforehand for each deposition rate, the deposition conditions are readily selected so that the tensile stress generated in the TiO_2 layer and the compressive stress generated in the SiO_2 layer are equal or almost equal.

When depositing the first layer (SiO_2), an ion beam assist is not performed. This is because an ion beam assist generates a large tensile stress in the layer being formed, and thereby increases, instead of cancelling, the tensile stress in the TiO_2 layer.

In the next step, the first and second layers are alternately deposited in succession on the semiconductor substrate as set forth above. Either the first layer first or

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the second layer can be formed first. When the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed includes a multilayer mirror having SiO₂ layers and TiO₂ layers, deposition of the SiO₂ layers and TiO₂ layers on the semiconductor substrate (GaAs) is performed by the electron beam method.

In the multilayer structure herein disclosed, compressive stress is generated in the first layer and tensile stress having the same or almost the same magnitude as said compressive stress is generated in the second layer. Therefore, the multilayer structure generates almost no compression or expansion in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces of the semiconductor substrate. In addition, in the vertical cavity surface emitting laser herein disclosed, the strain generated in the laser (particularly in the laser's active layer) after forming the multilayer mirror is significantly reduced. In this way, the threshold can be lowered and high light output or second harmonic output can be obtained.

An embodiment applied to the dielectric multilayer mirrors in a distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) vertical cavity surface emitting laser is now described. The semiconductor substrate GaAs is used in this embodiment, and deposition is performed by an electron beam evaporation system.

The first step is to select the materials for the first and second layers (dielectric layers). In this embodiment, the materials selected for the first layer and second layer are SiO₂ and TiO₂, respectively.

Measurement of the compressive stress in the SiO₂ layer and the tensile stress in the TiO₂ layer is performed by forming SiO₂ and TiO₂ on the substrate that is used to measure the compressive stress and tensile stress. Here, the GaAs substrate is formed from the same material as the semiconductor substrate as described above.

In the next step, the deposition conditions for the first and second layers are selected. In this embodiment, the deposition conditions for the second dielectric layer (hereinafter, called the TiO₂ layer) are determined first to minimize light absorption. The deposition conditions for the first dielectric layer (hereinafter, called the SiO₂ layer) are determined next so that the compressive stress that develops is equal to the tensile stress determined by the deposition conditions.

(i) First, 1/4-thick TiO₂ film is deposited on a GaAs substrate in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure at 0.041 Pa (3.1 x 10⁻⁴ torr) (background pressure of 0.2 mPa (1.5 x 10⁻⁶ torr)), while being assisted by an oxygen ion beam having a 50.0 mA ion current and 500 V acceleration voltage. The deposition rate is 80 x 10⁻¹² m/sec (0.8 Å/sec). At this time, the substrate is at room temperature (20°C). The tensile stress in the TiO₂ film is measured and is determined to be 2.2 (arbitrary units).

(ii) Next, 1/4-thick SiO₂ film is deposited on a GaAs

substrate in a special oxygen (partial) pressure. The deposition rate is 400 x 10⁻¹² m/sec (4.0 Å/sec). The substrate is at room temperature (20°C), equal to the temperature when TiO₂ is deposited.

Compressive stresses in the SiO₂ film are then measured. The measurements of the deposition and the compressive stress are performed multiple times when the oxygen (partial) pressure is changed in various ways under a background pressure of 0.2 mPa (1.5 x 10⁻⁶ torr). The relationship between the compressive stress and oxygen (partial) pressure at this time is shown by the solid line in Fig. 1. From Fig. 1 it can be seen that the oxygen (partial) pressure of the SiO₂ film becomes 6.5 mPa (4.9 x 10⁻⁵ torr) when the compressive stress of the SiO₂ layer becomes equal to the tensile stress of the TiO₂ film.

(iii) Assuming the deposition conditions provide a substrate temperature of 20°C (room temperature), an oxygen (partial) pressure of 0.041 Pa (3.1 x 10⁻⁴ torr), an oxygen ion beam assist current of 50.0 mA, an acceleration voltage of 500 V, and a deposition rate of 80 x 10⁻¹² m/sec (0.8 Å/sec) for TiO₂; and a substrate temperature of 20°C (room temperature), an oxygen (partial) pressure of 9.6 mPa (7.2 x 10⁻⁵ torr), no ion beam assist, and a deposition rate of 400 x 10⁻¹² m/sec (4.0 Å/sec) for SiO₂, then the residual tensile stress in the TiO₂ film is nearly equal to the residual compressive stress in the SiO₂ film.

In Fig. 1, when the deposition rate of O₂ in SiO₂ is 2 x 10⁻⁹ m/sec (20.0 Å/sec), the relationship between the compressive stress and the oxygen (partial) pressure is shown as a dashed line. In this case, the figure shows that an oxygen (partial) pressure of the SiO₂ film around 8.1 mPa (6.1 x 10⁻⁵ torr) is acceptable.

Fig. 2(A) is a diagram showing the features of the mirror 4 that was fabricated. Based on the above conditions, the SiO₂ layer 2 and TiO₂ layer 3 are alternately deposited on the GaAs substrate 1 and form the dielectric multilayer mirror 4.

A conventional dielectric multilayer mirror was formed and is not based on the aforementioned conditions. Fig. 2(B) is a diagram of this mirror.

In both Figs. 2(A) and (B), six pairs of the SiO₂ layer 2 and TiO₂ layer 3 are formed. In the figures, the directions of the compressive stress and tensile stress are indicated by the arrows; and the magnitudes of the compressive stress and tensile stress are indicated by the lengths of the arrows.

In the mirror shown in Fig. 2(A), neither compression nor expansion develop in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces because the compressive stress generated in SiO₂ film and the tensile stress generated in TiO₂ film are almost equal. Therefore, no strain develops in the semiconductor substrate.

In contrast, in the mirror shown in Fig. 2(B), com-

pression and expansion develop in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces because the compressive stress generated in the SiO_2 film differs from the tensile stress generated in the TiO_2 film. Consequently, strain develops in the semiconductor substrate.

In the embodiment described above, SiO_2 and TiO_2 are used as the dielectric films, but the structure is not limited to these choices. Dielectric materials in which compressive stress or tensile stress develop after deposition include, for example Al_2O_3 , MgO , HfO_2 , ZrO_2 , Ta_2O_5 , CaF_2 , and MgF_2 . Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, deposition is performed at room temperature, but even at temperatures other than room temperature, strain does not develop in the semiconductor substrate, and the same effect as in the embodiment described above can be obtained. However, as described above, because a vertical cavity surface emitting laser is usually used at a temperature close to room temperature, deposition at a temperature close to room temperature is preferred.

In addition, the dielectric multilayer mirror can be used as the mirror on either side of the vertical cavity surface emitting laser, such as a DBR vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a mesa cap structure or a DBR vertical cavity surface emitting laser having a current confinement structure, and as a heat sink mirror.

As described above, the following effects can be obtained.

The first and second layers are laminated alternately to form a multilayer film having equal or almost equal residual compressive stress and residual tensile stress. Therefore, the strain that develops in the semiconductor substrate by the compression or expansion in the direction parallel to the layer surfaces in the multilayer film can be reduced significantly.

When the structure is applied to the fabrication of multilayer mirrors in a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, strain in the laser (particularly, in the laser's active layer) can be reduced significantly. Therefore, in addition to reducing absorption by the mirror, the threshold can be decreased, and high light output or second harmonic wave output can be obtained.

If the structure is applied to the mirrors in a vertical cavity surface emitting second harmonic generating element, as is disclosed in United States Patent No. 5,341,390 issued on August 23, 1994 to Yamada et al., the mirror's performance is greatly improved.

The disclosures in Japanese patent application no. 07-129595, from which this application claims priority, and in the abstract accompanying this application are incorporated herein by reference.

Claims

1. A multilayer structure (4) comprising a semiconductor substrate (1); and first and second layers (2,3) of prescribed thicknesses, formed by deposition on

said semiconductor substrate (1), said first layer being formed to exhibit a residual compressive stress and said second layer being formed to exhibit a residual tensile stress having a magnitude approximately equal to the residual compressive stress of the first layer.

2. A multilayer structure as in claim 1, comprising a vertical cavity surface emitting laser, wherein said first and second layers (2,3) are formed of materials selected from a group of dielectrics and semiconductors.
3. A multilayer structure as in claim 2, wherein said multilayer film forms a mirror.
4. A multilayer structure as in claim 2 or 3, wherein said vertical cavity surface emitting laser comprises a second harmonic generating function.
5. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said semiconductor substrate (1) is formed of one or more materials selected from a group including GaAs or Si.
6. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said first layer (2,3) is formed of a material selected from a group including SiO_2 .
7. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said second layer (2,3) is formed of a material selected from a group including TiO_2 .
8. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said first layer (2,3) is formed by electron beam evaporation in a specific oxygen (partial) pressure atmosphere and at a specific deposition rate.
9. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein said second layer (2,3) is formed by electron beam evaporation assisted by ion beam irradiation.
10. A multilayer structure as in any preceding claim, wherein deposition of said first and second layers (2,3) is performed at room temperature.

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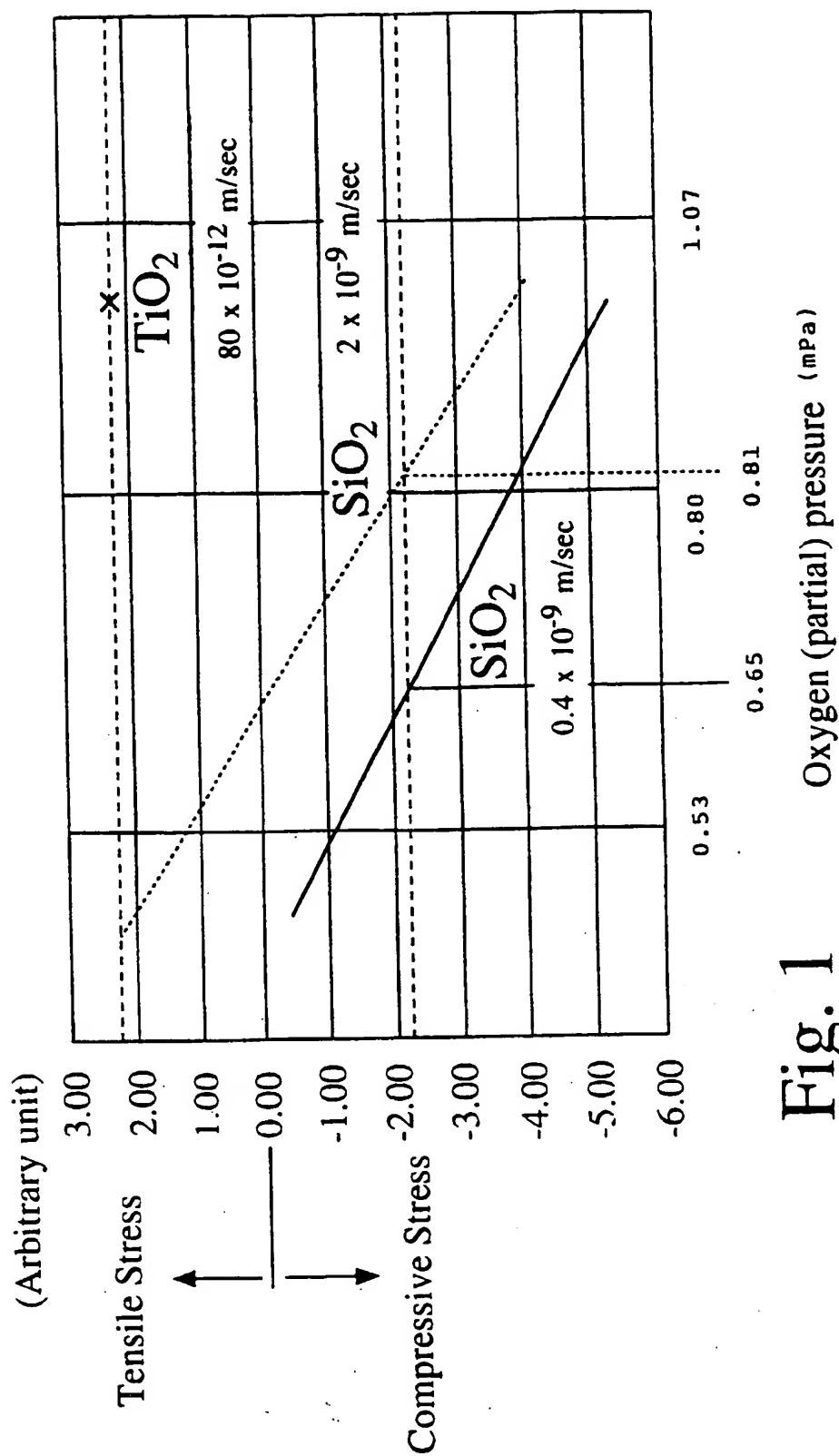


Fig. 1

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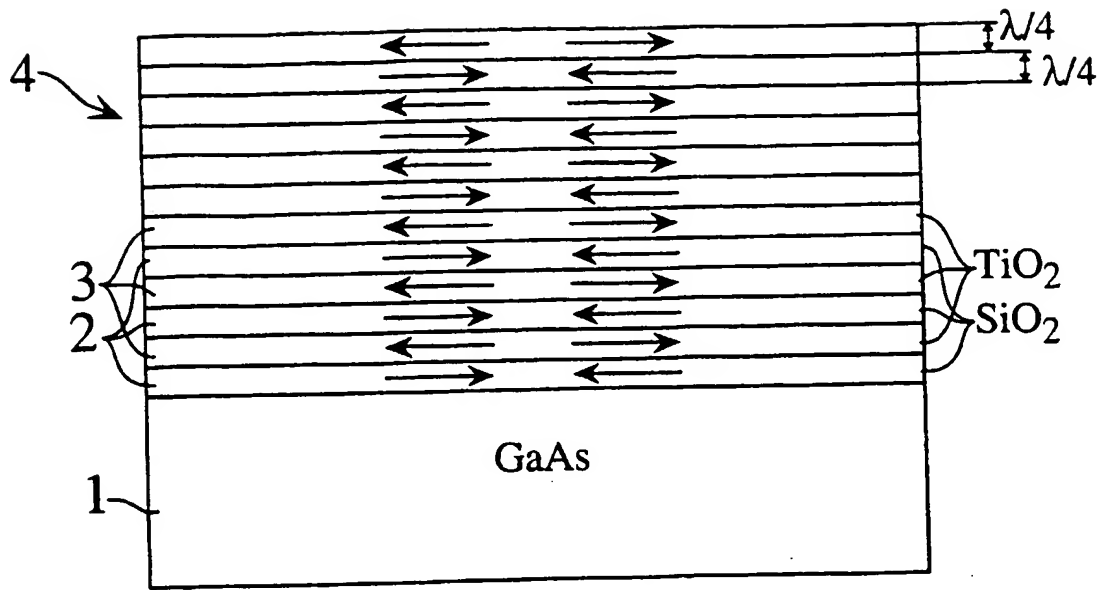


Fig. 2(A)

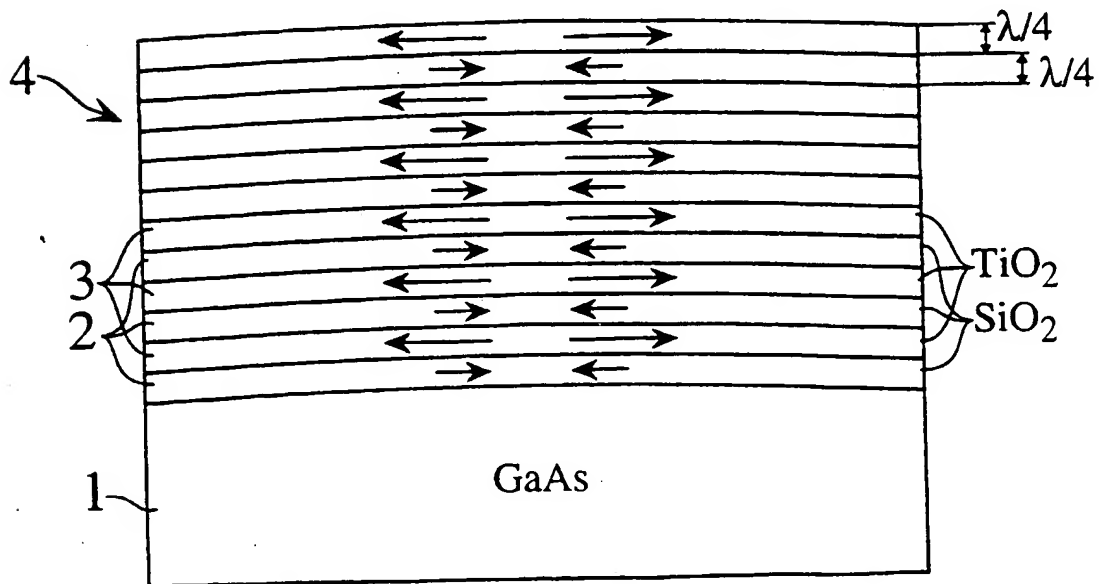


Fig. 2(B)

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Application Number
EP 96 30 2908

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 August 1996	Examiner Stang, I
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 August 1996	Examiner Stang, I
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone V : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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